

V.M.V.V Sangha's

V.M. K. S. R. Vastrad Arts Science And V.S
Bellihal Commerce college, Hungund

Department of Botany Year 2022-2023

Project reports by B.sc VI semester students

Paper- II

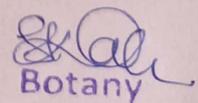


Principal

Vijaya Mahantesh Krupaposhit
S.R.Vastrad Arts, Science & V.S. Bellihal
Commerce College, Hungund-587117



Sl.no	Reg. No.	Student Name	Project topic
1	S2041601	Afreenbanu	Water Purification
2	S2041603	Ajay	Water Purification
3	S2041608	Arjun	Water Purification
4	S2041609	Arsheennaaz	Water Purification
5	S2041611	Ashwini	Water Purification
6	S2041615	Basavaraj	Water Purification
7	S2041625	Jadidhar	Water Purification
8	S2041628	Aishwarya	Water Purification
9	S2041634	Laxmi	Water Purification
10	S2041635	Mahadevi	Water Purification
11	S2041641	Manjula	Water Purification
12	S2041645	Muskan	Water Purification
13	S2041650	Pooja .B	Water Purification
14	S2041655	Prashant	Water Purification
15	S2041659	Priyanka	Water Purification
16	S2041663	Sahana	Water Purification
17	S2041671	Shilpa	Water Purification
18	S2041674	Shivu	Water Purification
19	S2041676	Shweta	Water Purification
20	S2041677	Siddalingesh	Water Purification
20	S2041680	Srujan	Water Purification


Botany

Head of the Department
V.M.K.S.R Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College, Hungund Dist



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE, &
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: 31

Examination seat No: S2041671

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Shelpa. J. Waddar of
B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennammna
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023

Examiner:

1). Polpol
titates

2). Shy
4/09/23

Shan
HOD
Head of the Department
V.M.K.S.R Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College Hungund, Dist: Bellary

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

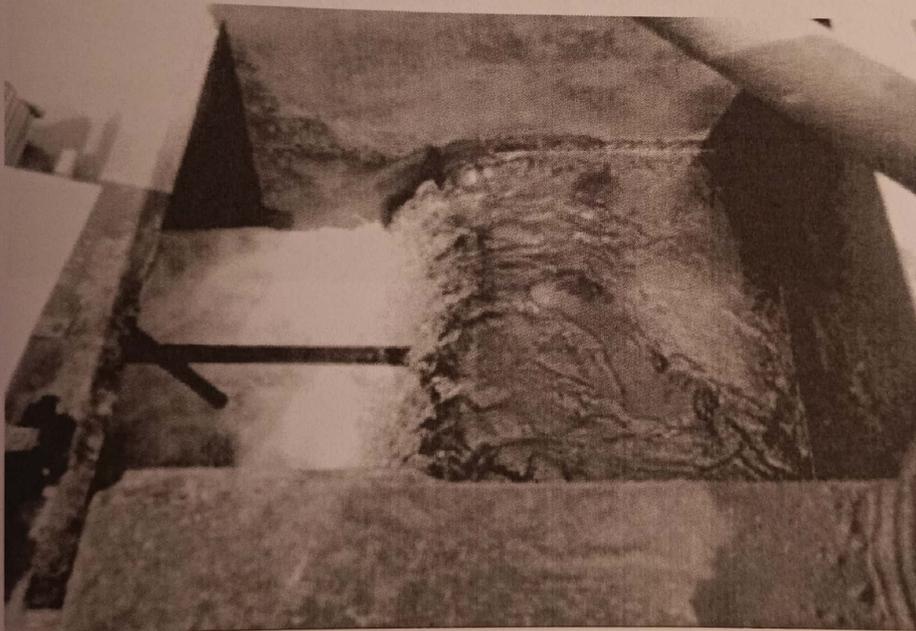
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

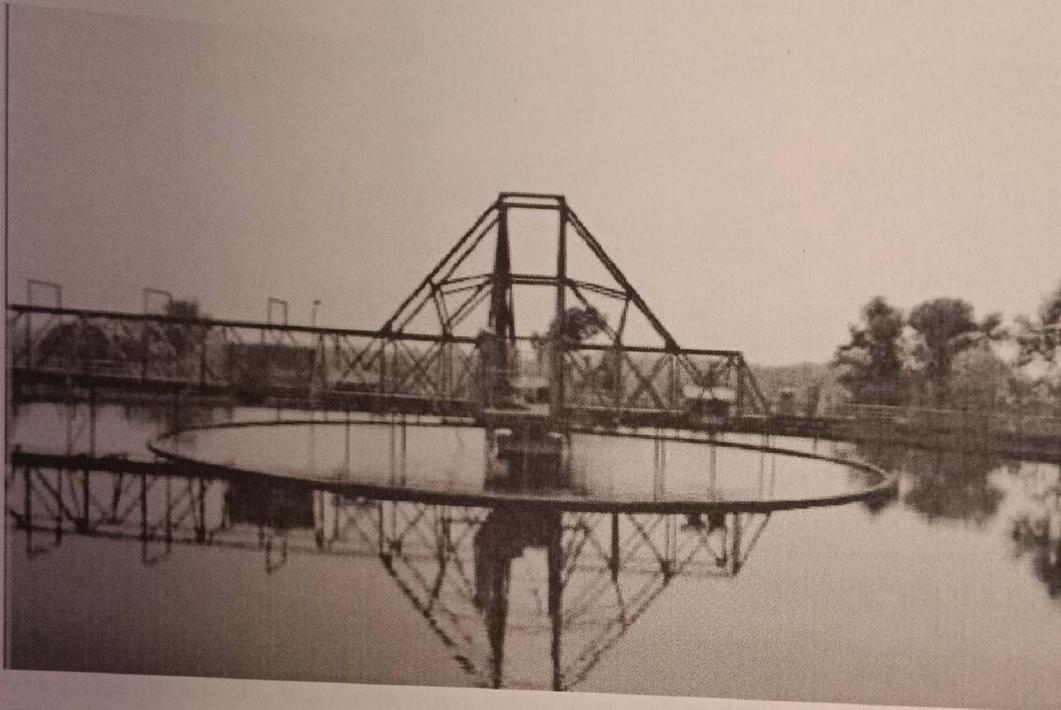
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

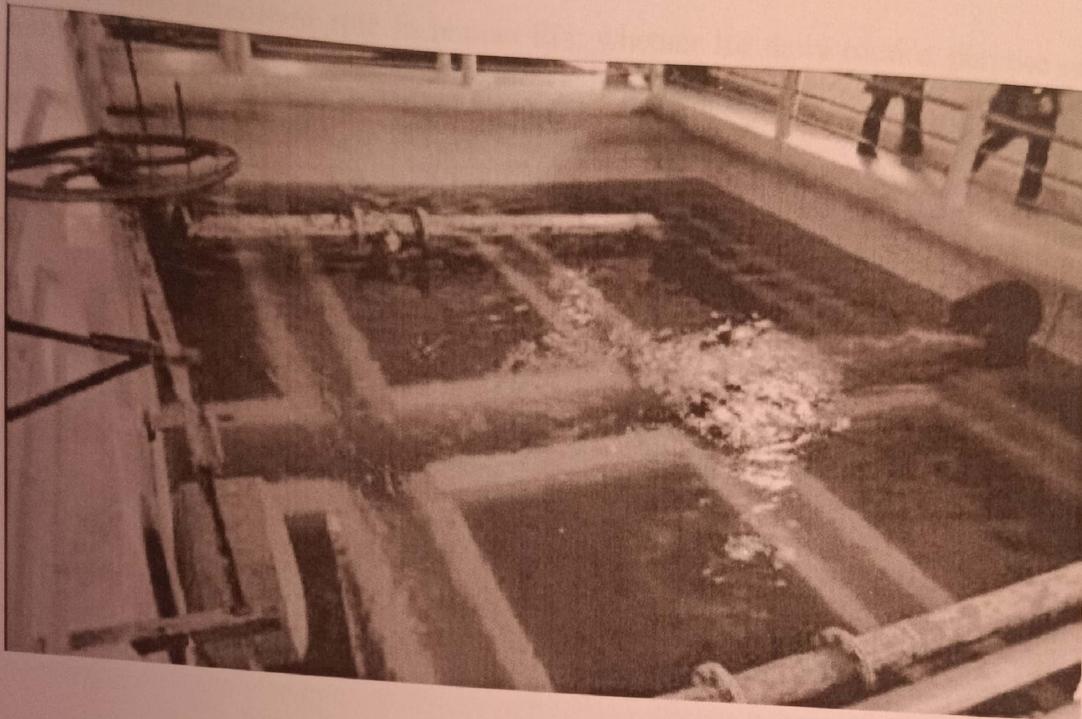
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

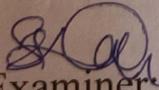
PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: 50 Examination seat No: 82041680

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Prayan.S.Shivappayanmath of B.Sc⁶th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023


Examiner: HOD

1). D. D. D.
.....
12/09/23

2). S. S.
.....
12/09/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

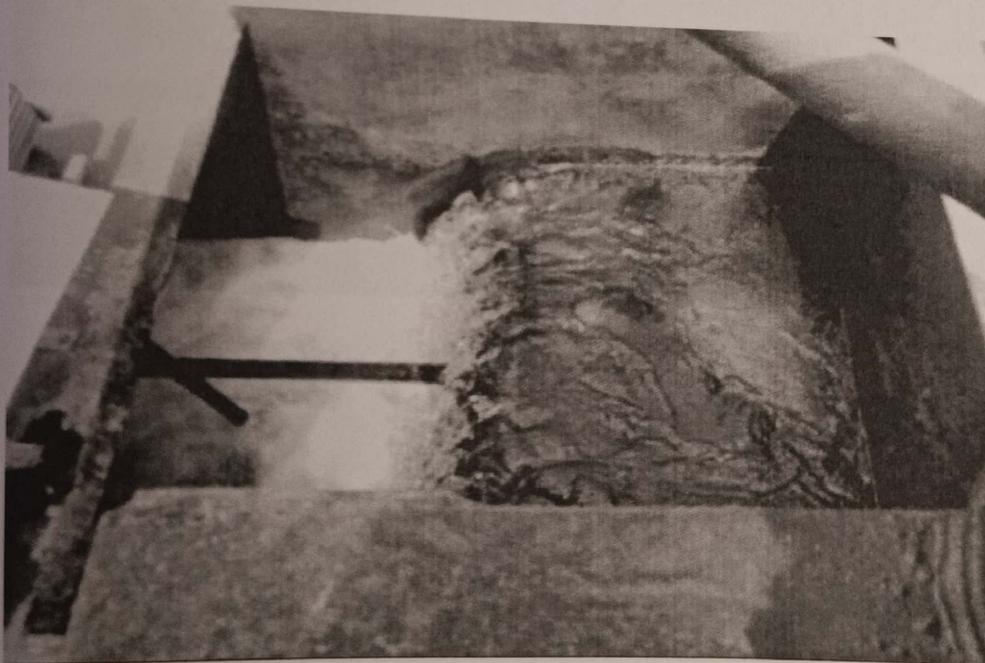
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

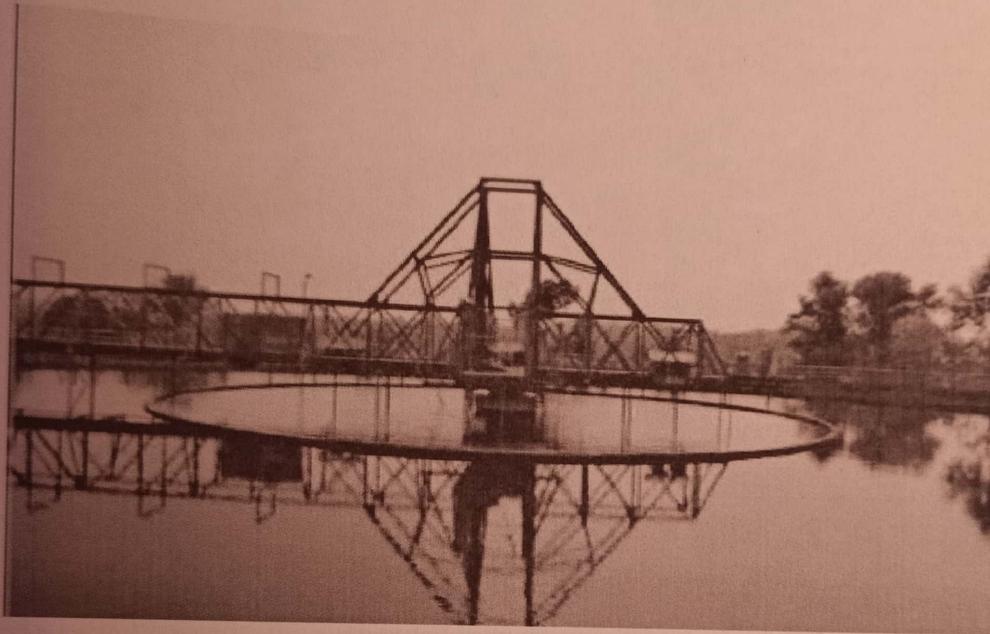
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE, &
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: 54

Examination seat No: S2041676

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: shweta s Patil of
B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023

Examiner:

1). Prof. P. P. Patil
11/09/23

2). Prof. P. P. Patil
11/09/23

K. K. K.
HOD
Botany

Head of the Department
V.M.K.S.R. Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College, Hungund Dist: Bagalkot

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT

HUNGUND

REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

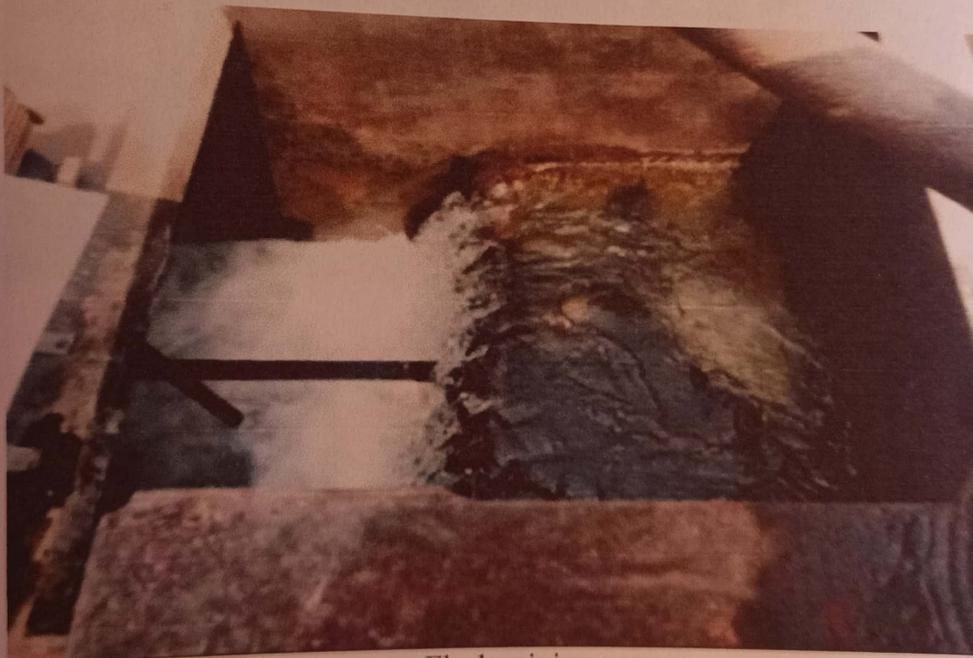
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or large scale and made us aware about the purification of water on health especially. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the quality of water since it may affect the human directly from the main supply to the people. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

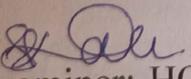
PROJECTREPORT

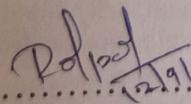
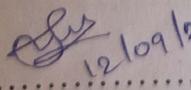
College Roll No: 68 Examination seat No: S2041677

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Siddalingesh.M. Targinakai. of
B.Sc6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennammna
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023


Examiner: HOD

- 1). 
...../29/23
- 2). 
...../12/09/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

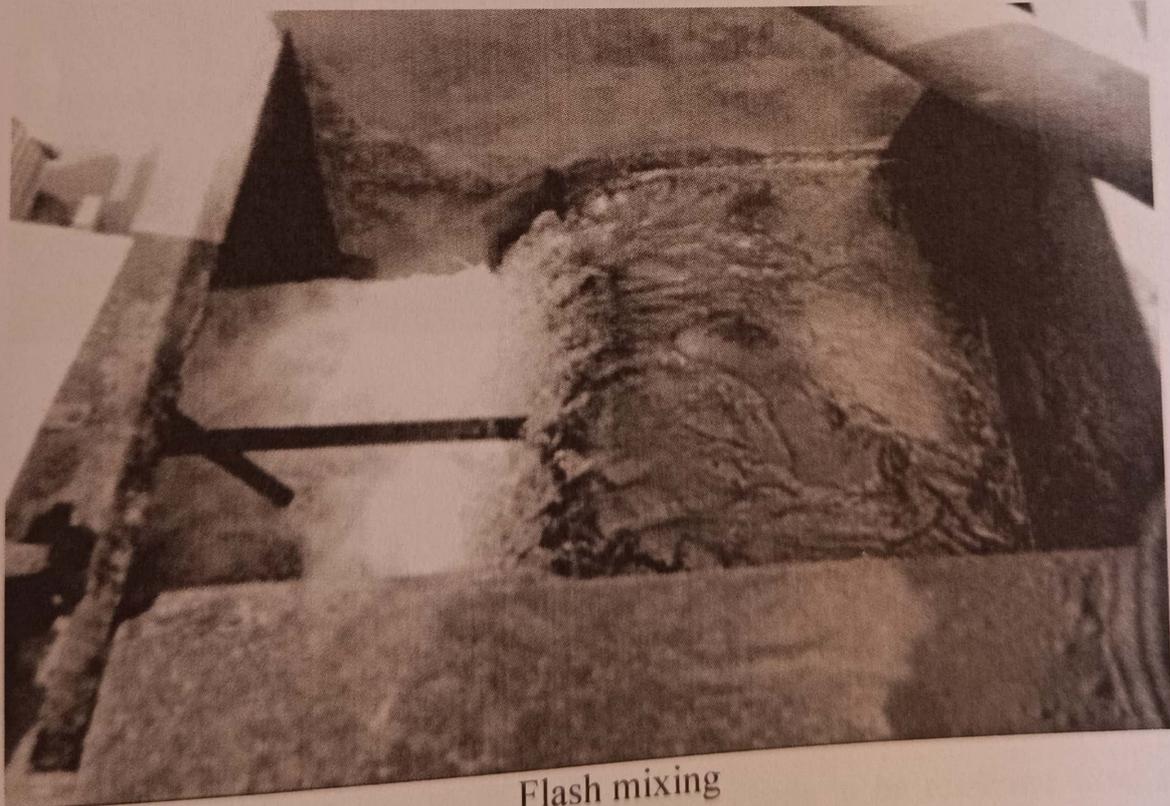
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

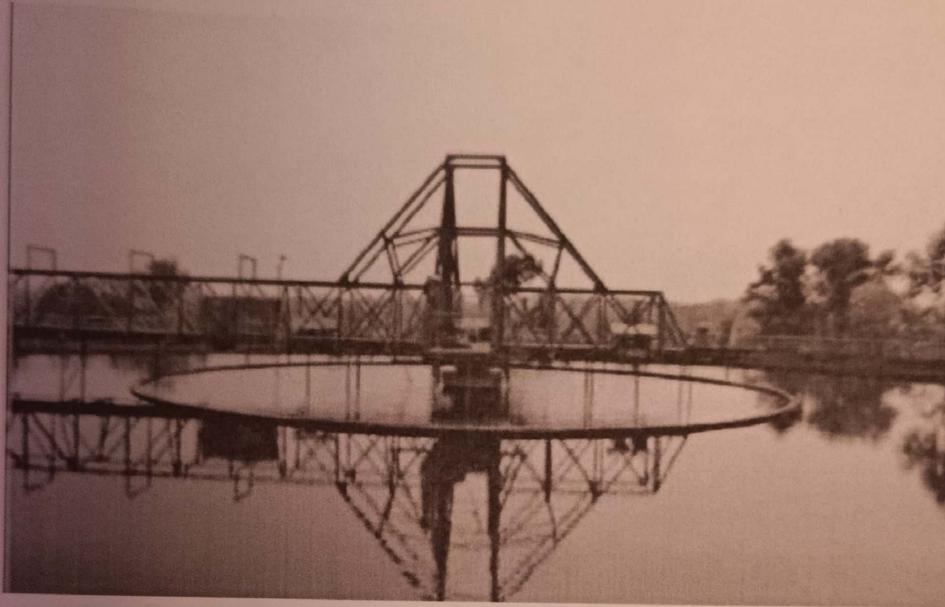
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



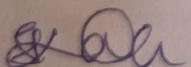
V.M.K.S.R. VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE, &
V.S. BELLIHAI COMMERCIAL COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECT REPORT

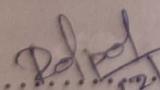
College Roll No: 10 Examination seat No: S2041674

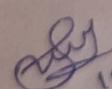
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Shivu Kalkutigara of
B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennammna
University Belagavi.


Examiner: HOD

During year 2022-2023

1). 
..... 12/9/23

2). 
..... 12/09/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.
After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

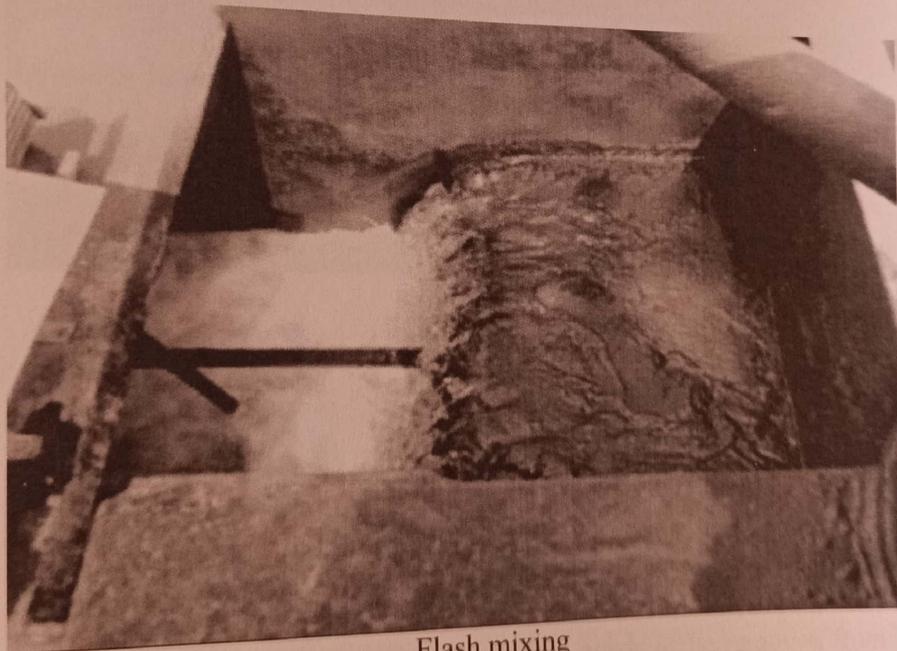
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

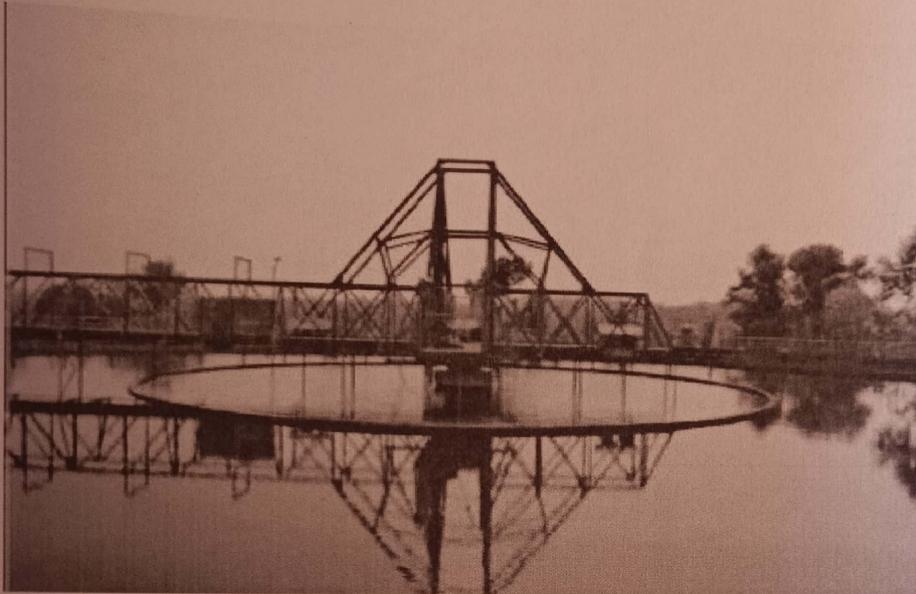
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE, &
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: 22

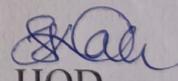
Examination seat No: S2041663

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Sahana Manoguli of
B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023

Examiner:


HOD

1). Polina
11/09/23

2). Polina
11/09/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

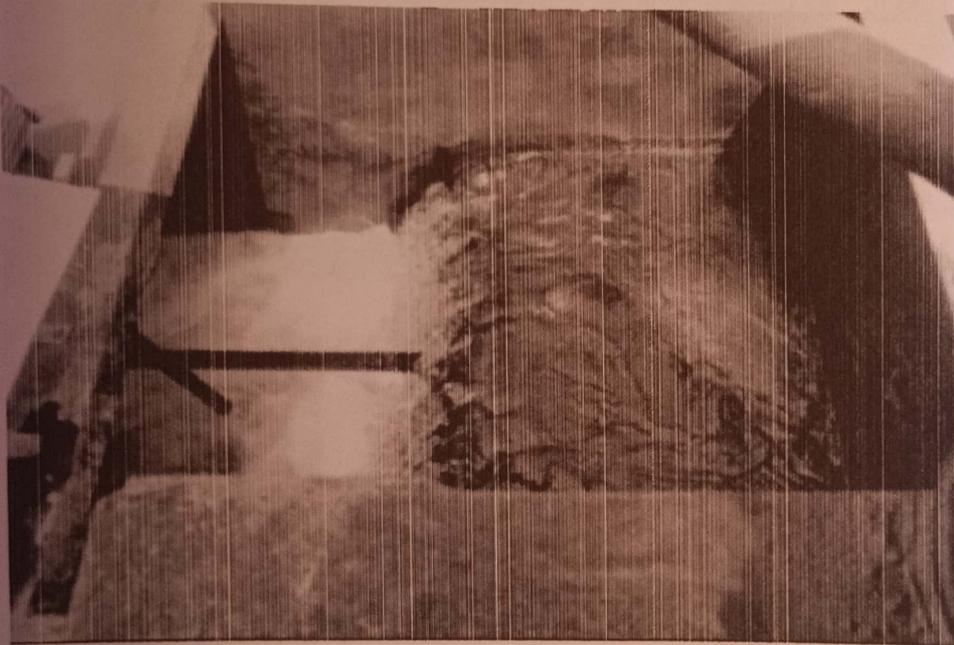
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

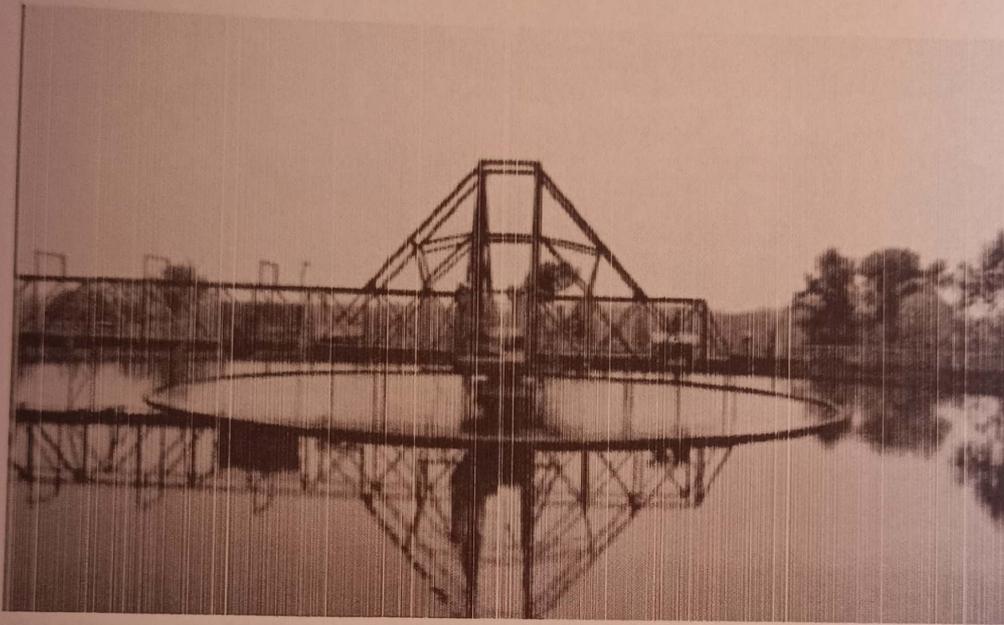
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R. VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE, &
V.S. BELLIHAI COMMERCIAL COLLEGE HUNGUND.

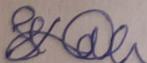
PROJECT REPORT

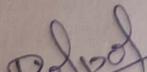
College Roll No: 08 Examination seat No: 82041655

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Prashant Aiholli of
B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023


Examiner: HOD

1). 
..... 12/09/23

2). 
..... 12/09/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

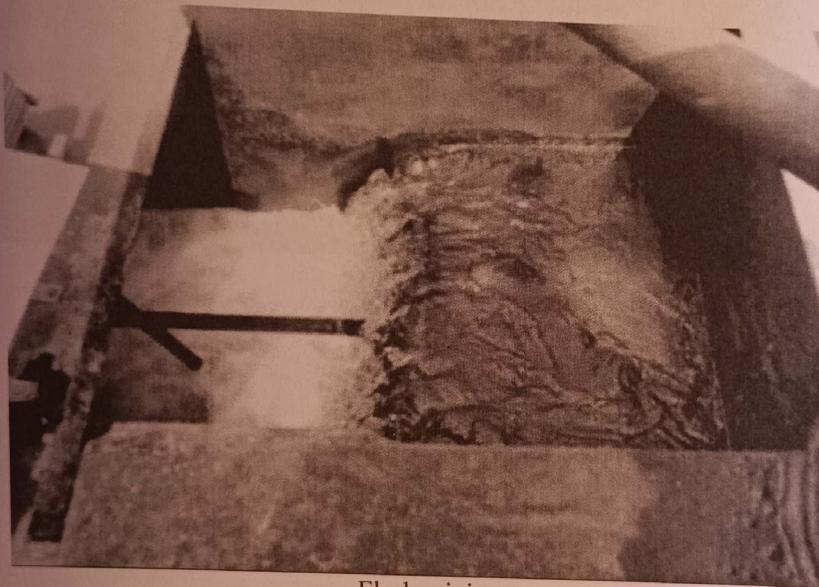
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

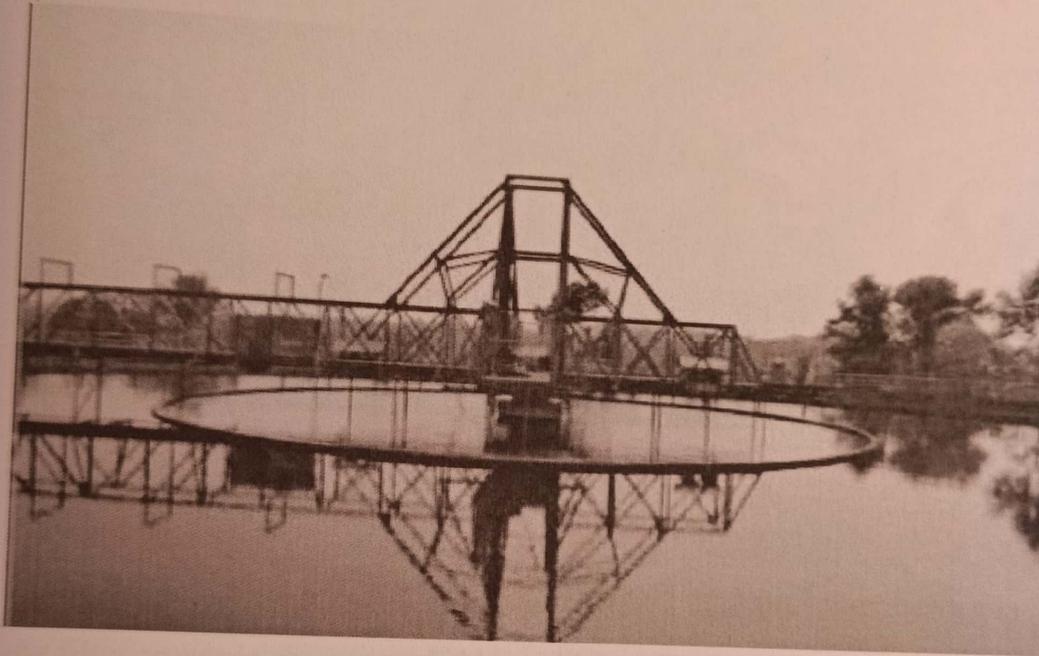
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE, &
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No:

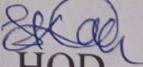
Examination seat No:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Priyanka A. Hiremath of
B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023

Examiner:


HOD

1). P. P. P. P.
11/09/23

2).
11/09/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT

HUNGUND

REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

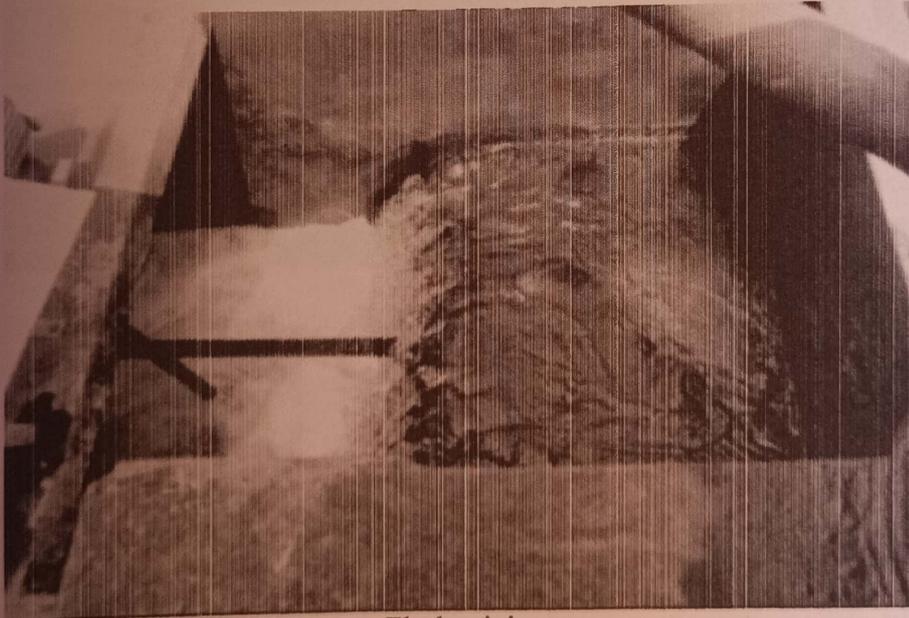
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

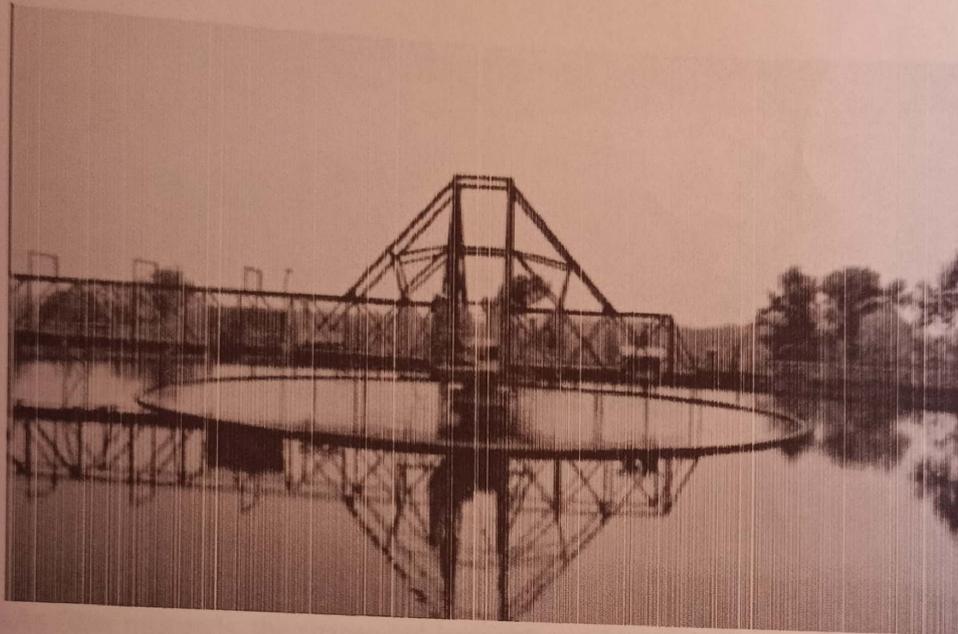
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

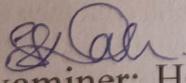
PROJECTREPORT

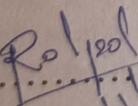
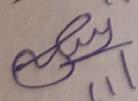
College Roll No: 19 Examination seat No: 5204650

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: POOJA.A.BALLARI of
B.Sc6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennammna
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023


Examiner: HOD

- 1). 
11/09/23
- 2). 
11/09/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

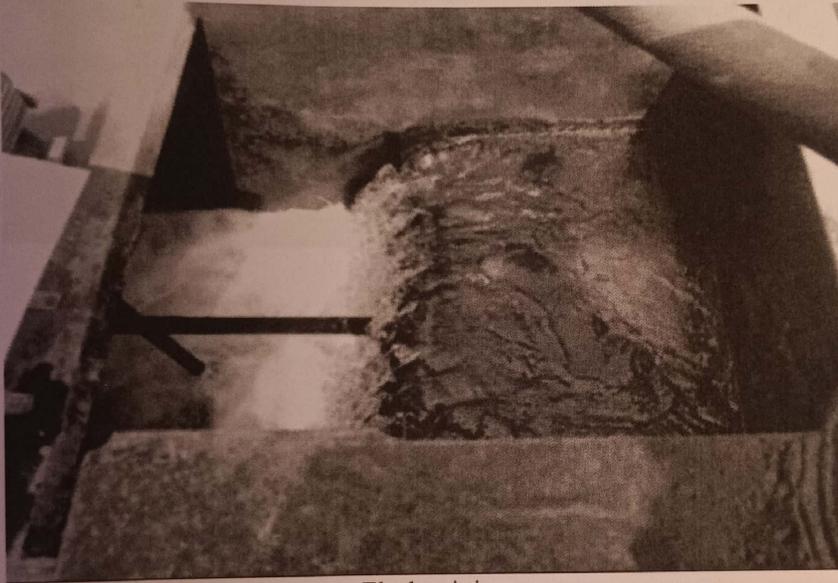
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

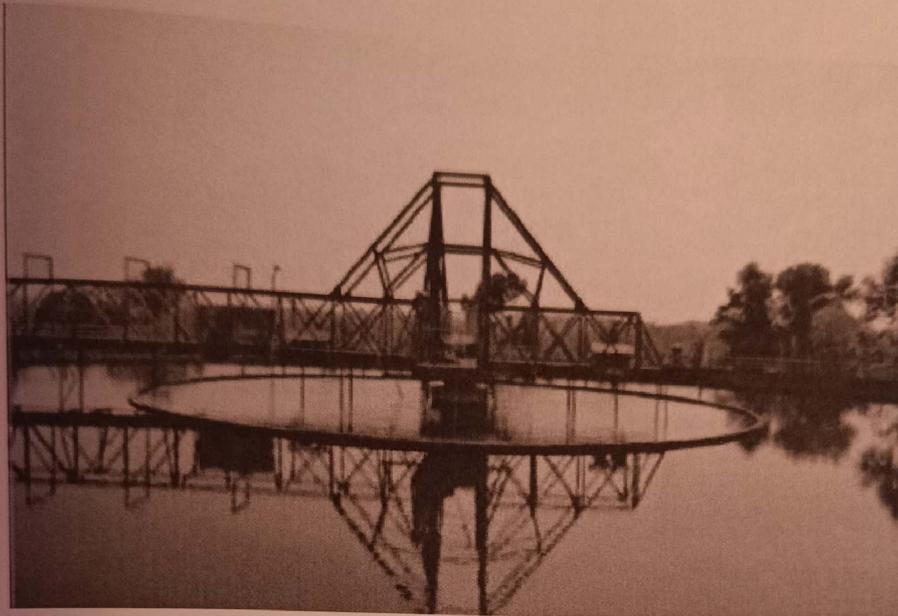
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

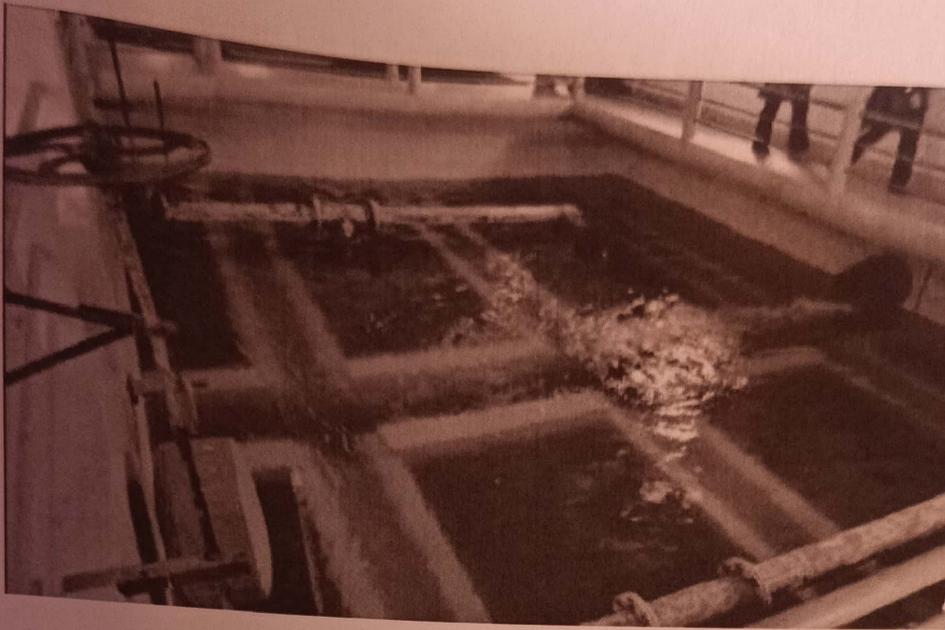
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: 65

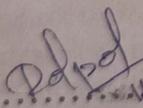
Examination seat No: 52014645

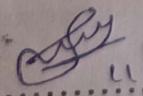
CERTIFICATE

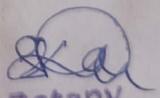
This is to certify that Mr./Miss: **Muskan Bhagawan** of B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023

Examiner: HOD

1).  4/9/23

2).  4/9/23


Botany
Head of the Department
V.M.K.S.R. Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College, Hungund Dist: Bagalkot

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT

HUNGUND

REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

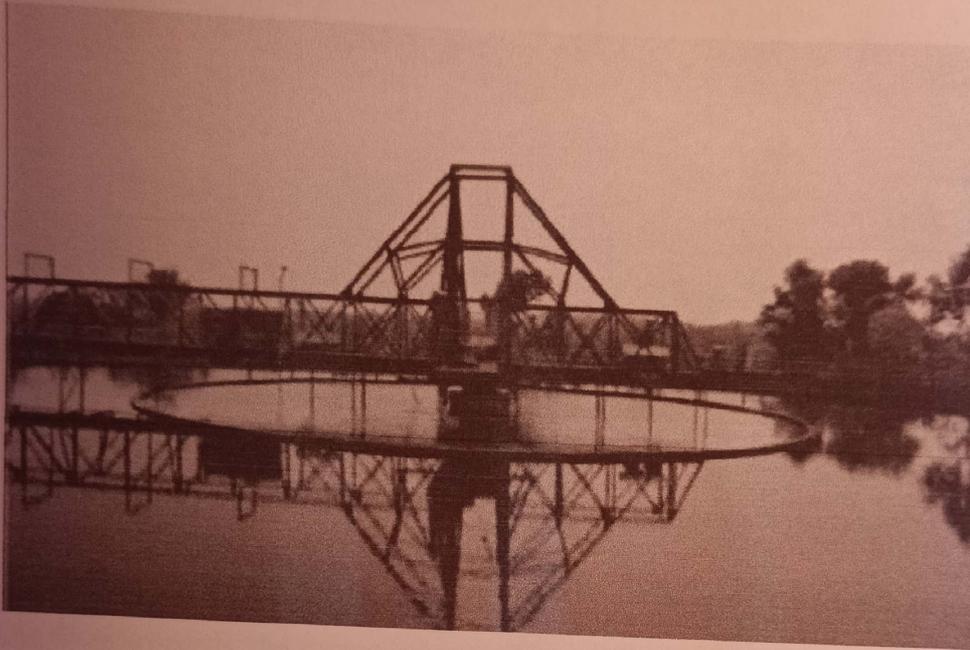
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

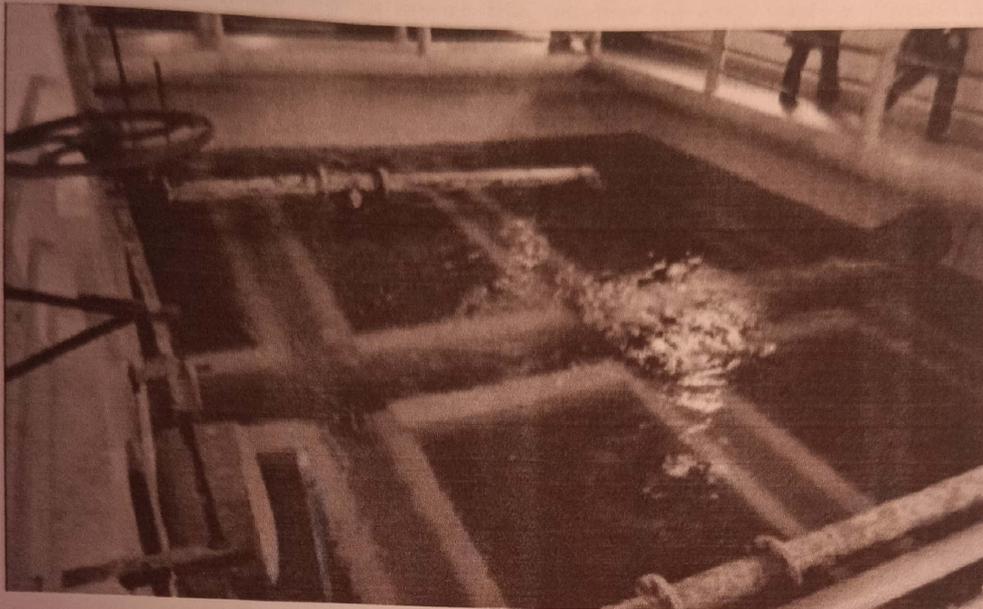
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

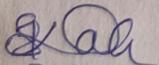
College Roll No: 17

Examination seat No: 82041641

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Manjula R. Nandikeshwan
of B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on
~~water Purification unit~~
~~Vermicompost~~ of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani
Chennammna University Belagavi.

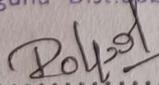
During year 2022-2023


Botany

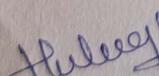
Head of the Department

V.M.K.S.R.Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College, Hungund Dist: Bagalkot

1).


4/12/23

2).


11/9/23

HOD



FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT

HUNGUND

REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

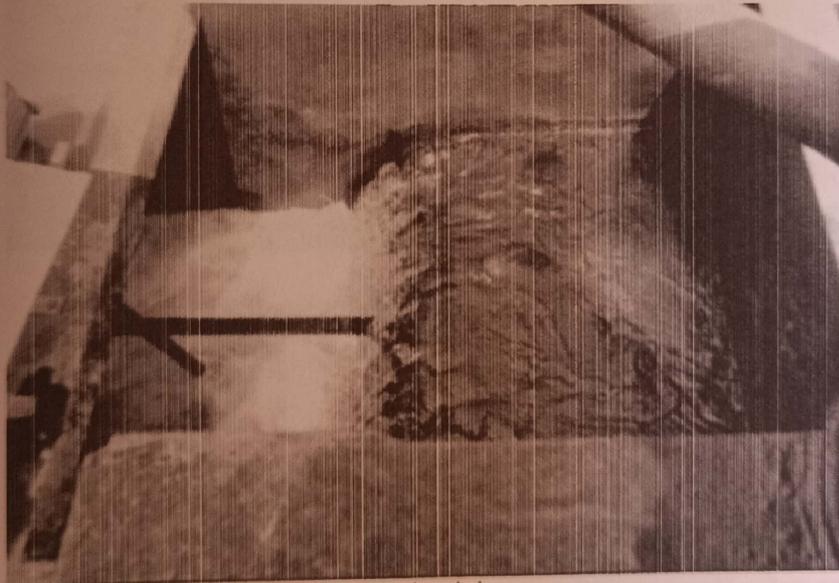
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

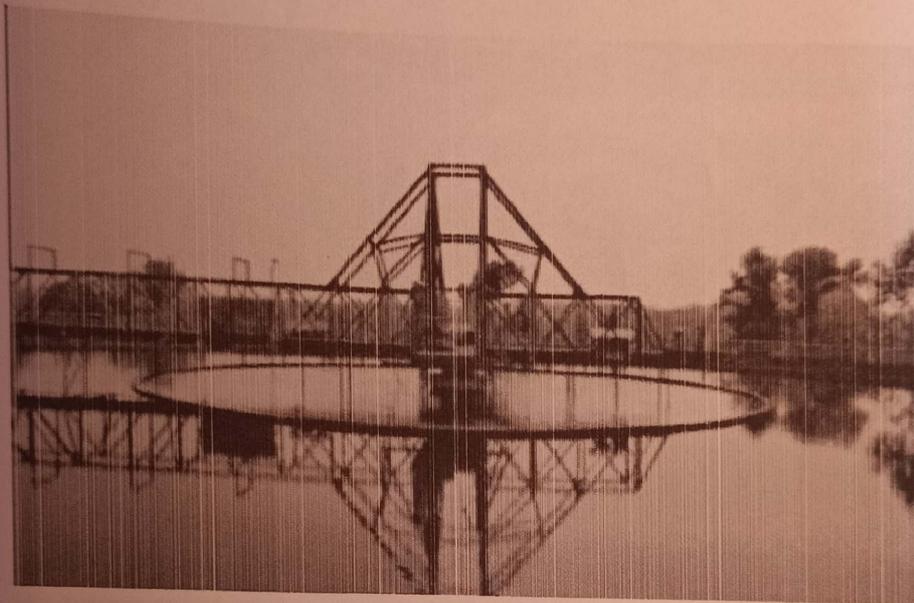
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



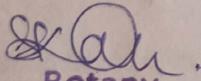
V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: Examination seat No:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Mahadevi. K. Sadvi of
B.Sc⁶th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennammna
University Belagavi.


Botany

Head of the Department During year 2022-2023
V.M.K.S.R.Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College Hungund
Examiner: HOD

1). Dof 100
21/9/23

2). Hardeep
11/9/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

i. COLLECTION:-

The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.

ii. COAGULATION:-

The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.

iii. FLASH MIXING:-

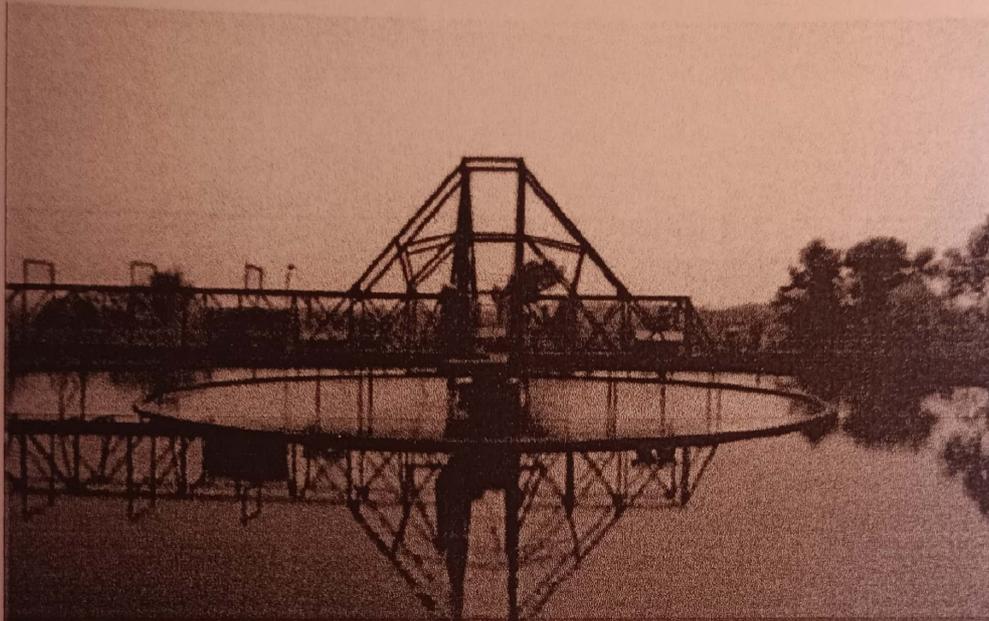
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECT REPORT

College Roll No:72

Examination seat No:S2041634

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss:**LAXMI .M. AMBALIKOPPA** of B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma University Belagavi.

Botany

Head of the Department

V.M.K.S.R Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College, Hungund Dist: Bagalkot

Examiner: HOD

During year 2022-2023

1). *[Signature]* 11/9/23

2). *[Signature]* 11/9/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

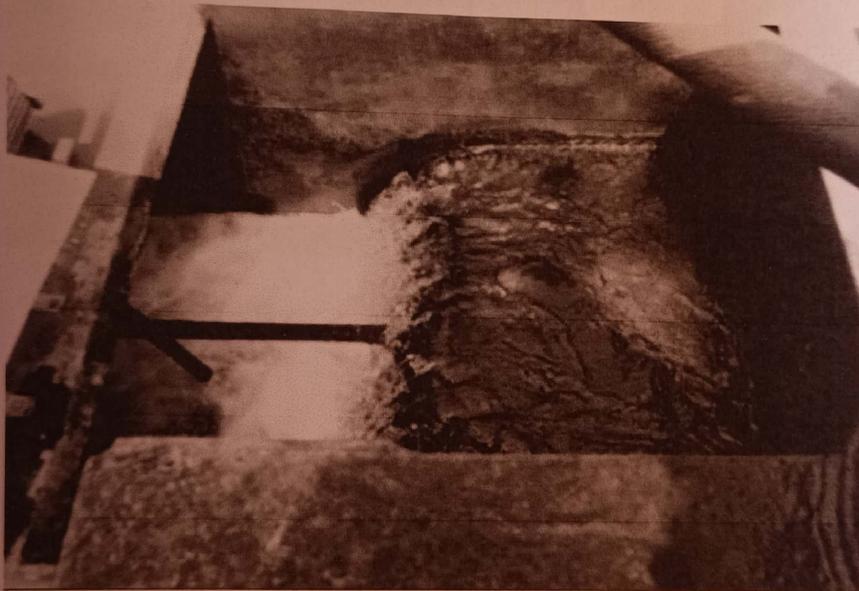
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

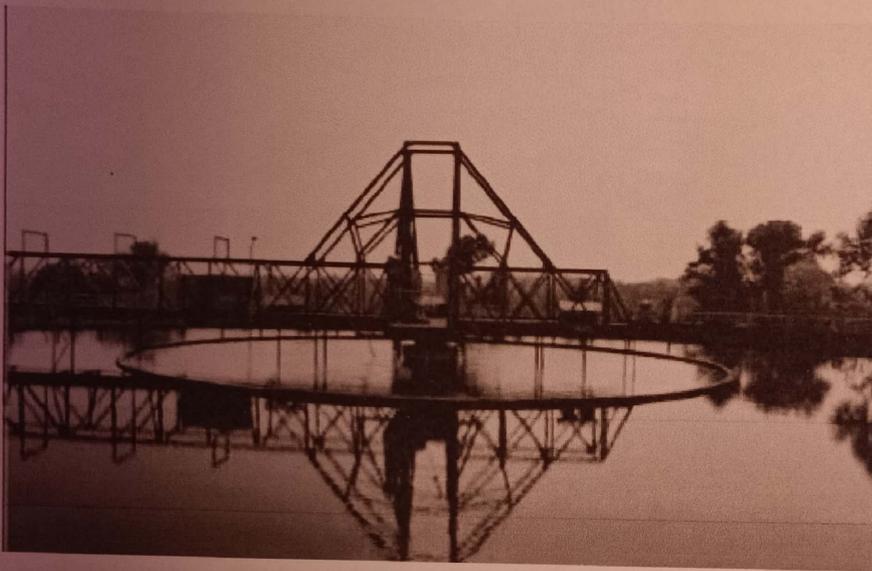
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

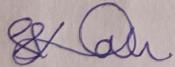
PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: Examination seat No:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: K. Anishwarya of
B.Sc^{6th} semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023


Examiner: HOD

1). Rolpa
11/9/23.....

2). Huleoff
11/9/23.....

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

i. COLLECTION:-

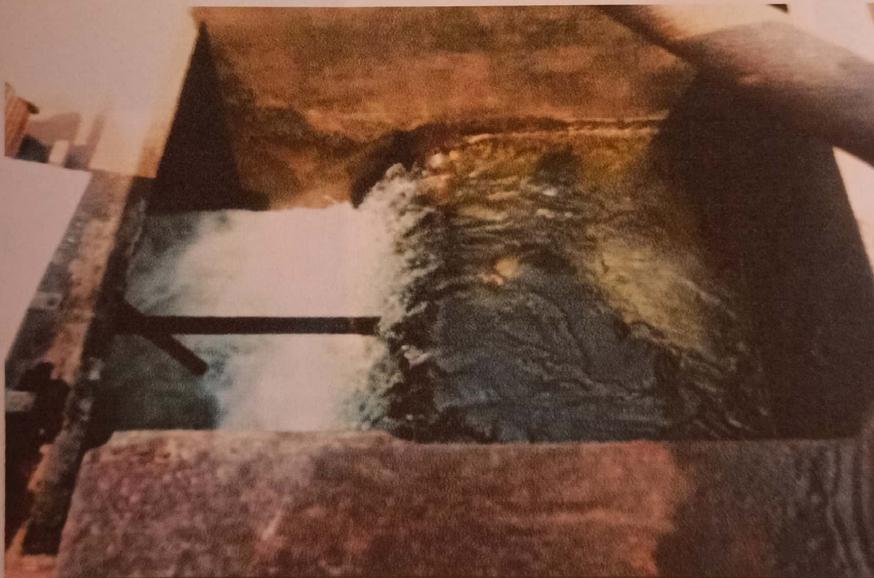
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.

ii. COAGULATION:-

The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.

iii. FLASH MIXING:-

Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

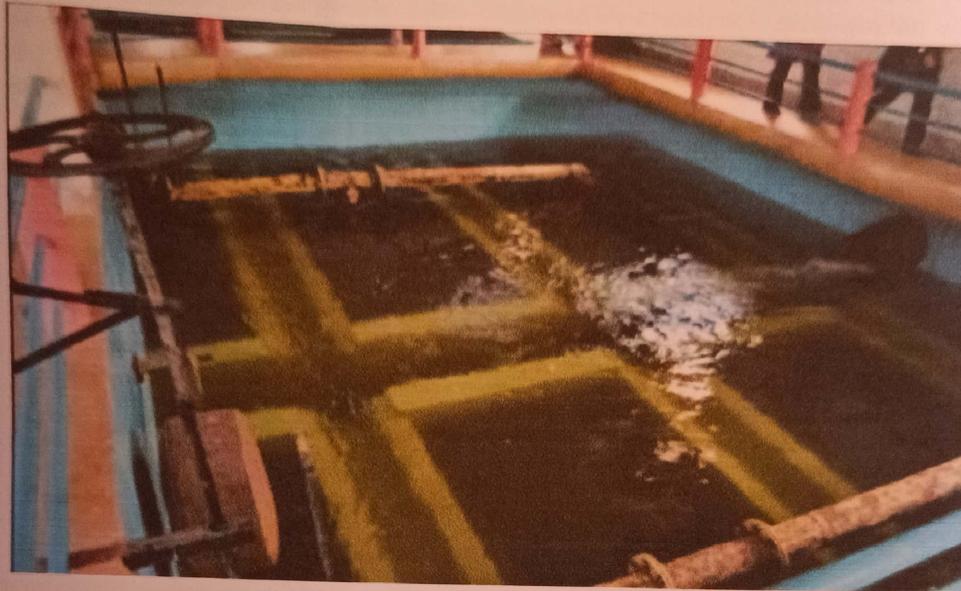
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sand filters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

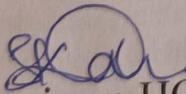
PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: 12 Examination seat No: 92041625

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Jadidhar Bevoor of
B.Sc^{6th} semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023


Examiner: HOD

1). Referee 11/9/23

2). Hulsey 11/9/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

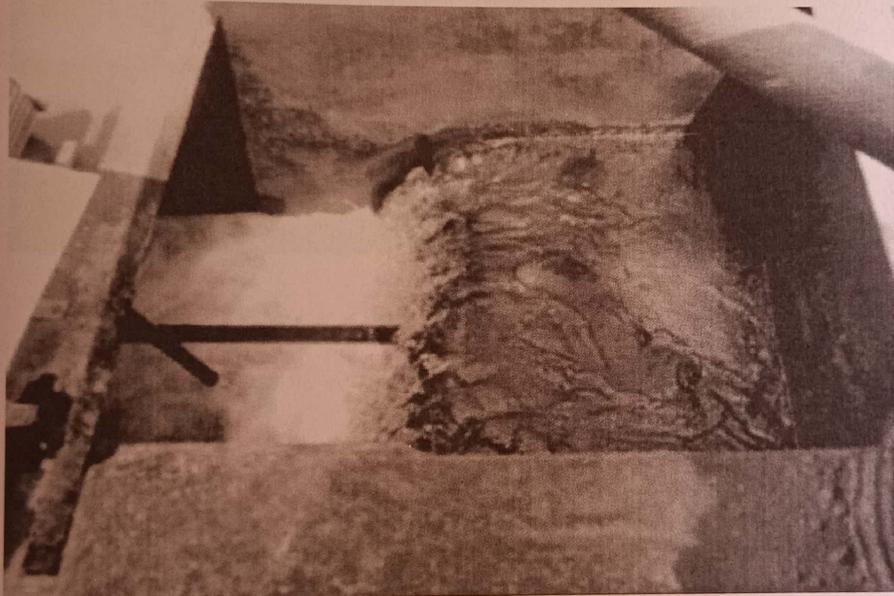
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

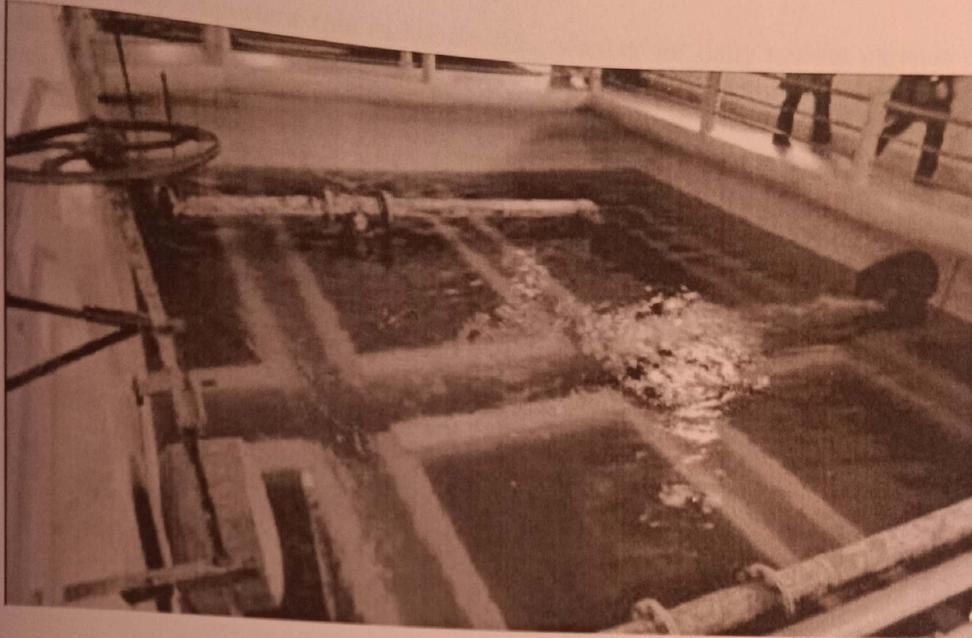
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: 18 Examination seat No: 52041615

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: BASAVARAJ TEGGI of
B.Sc⁶th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.


Botany

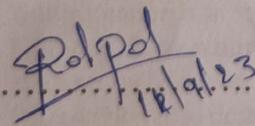
Head of the Department

V.M.K.S.R Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College, Hungund Dist: B.

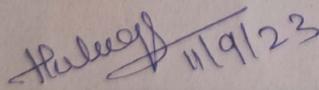
Examiner: HOD

During year 2022-2023

1).


12/9/23

2).


11/9/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

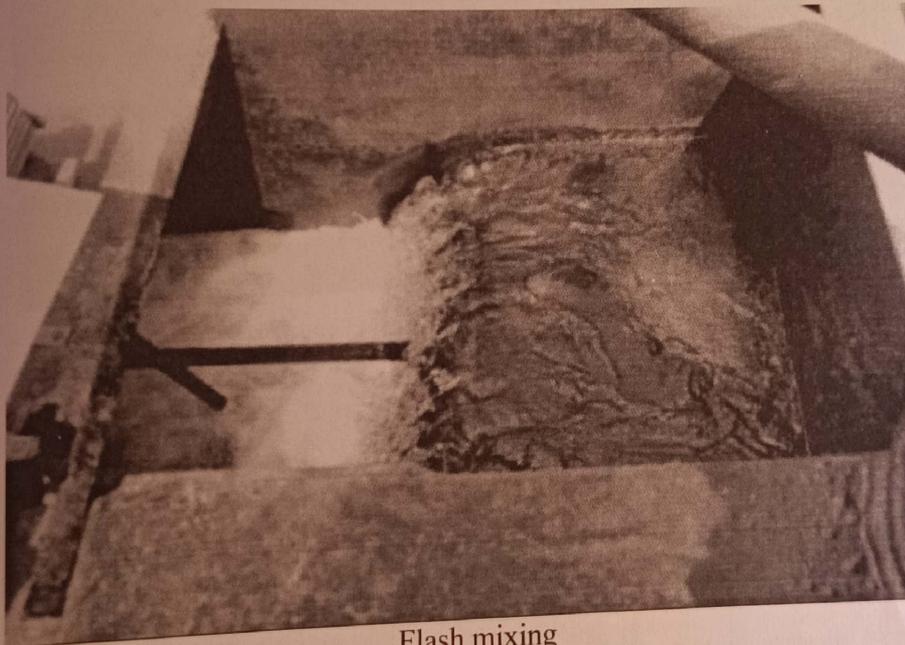
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

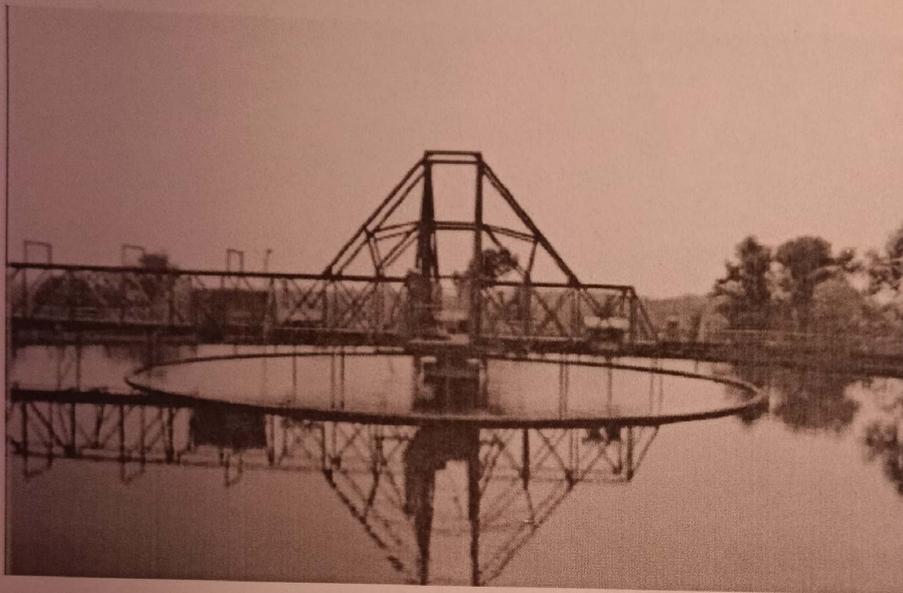
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

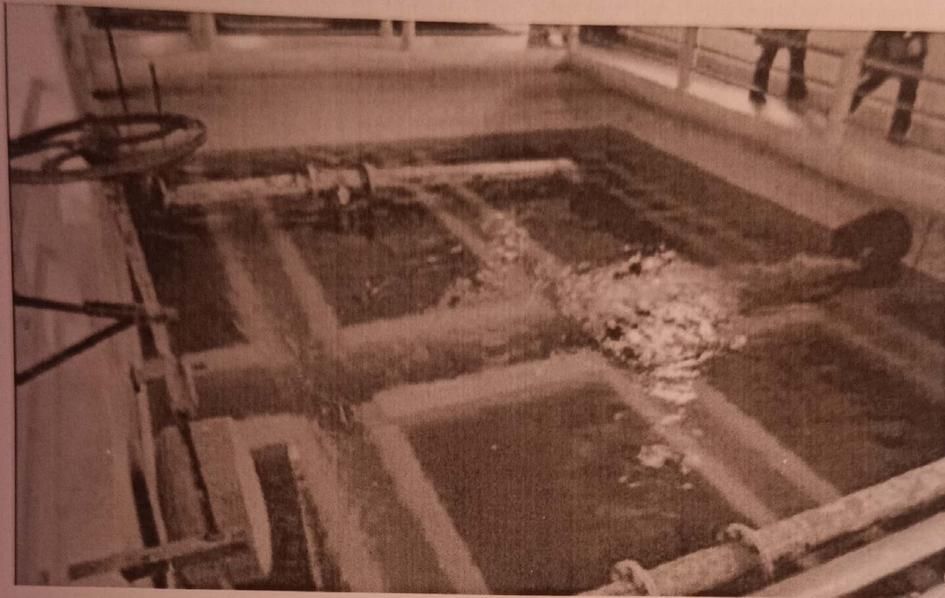
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

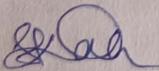
PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: Examination seat No:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Ashwini I. Hirmath of
B.Sc⁶th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023


Examiner: HOD

- 1). Polpol
11/9/23
- 2). Hulsey
11/9/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

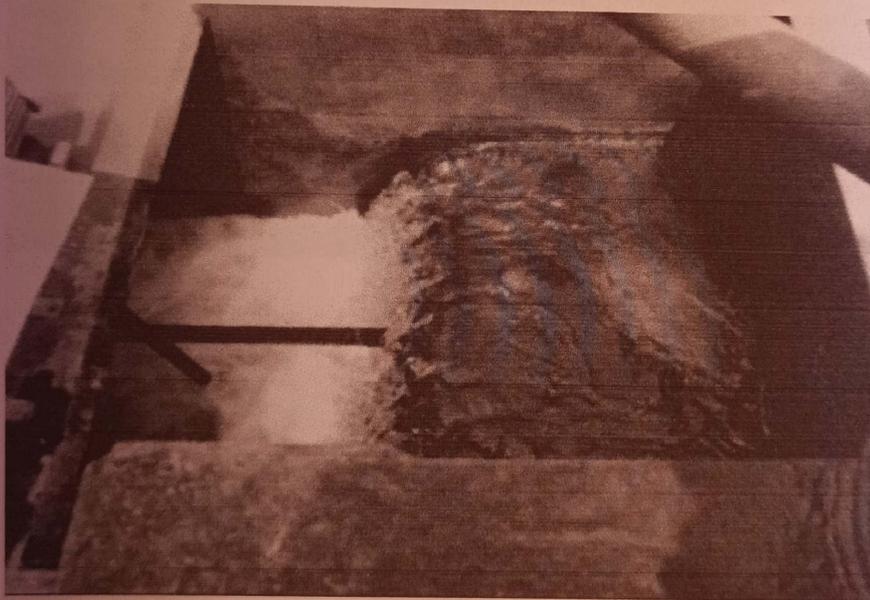
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

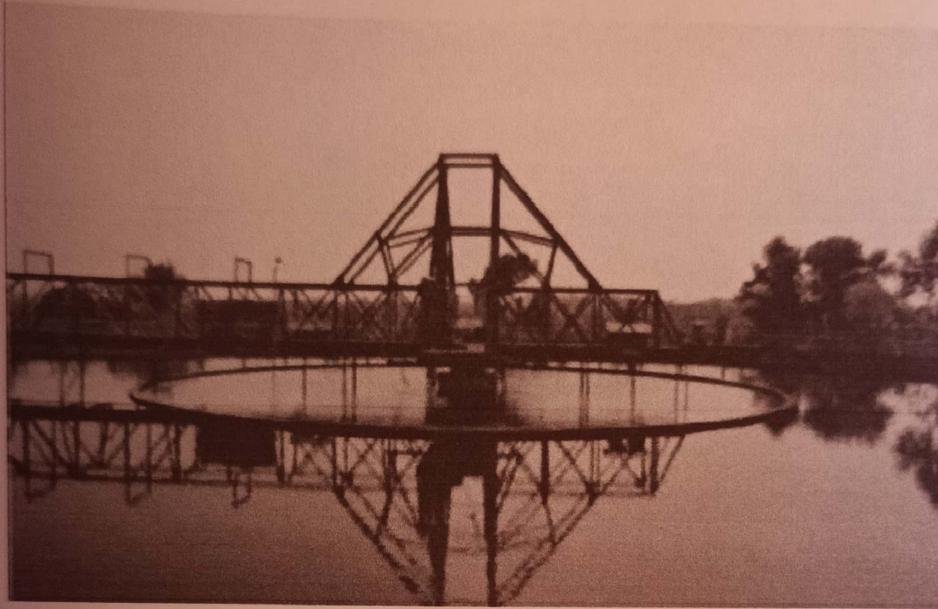
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: Examination seat No:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Arsheen Naaz of
B.Sc^{6th} semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennammna
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023

Examiner: HOD

- 1). Polpol
..... 11/9/23
- 2). Hareesh
..... 11/9/23


Botany
Head of the Department
V.M.K.S.R.Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College, Hungund Dist: Bagealkot

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

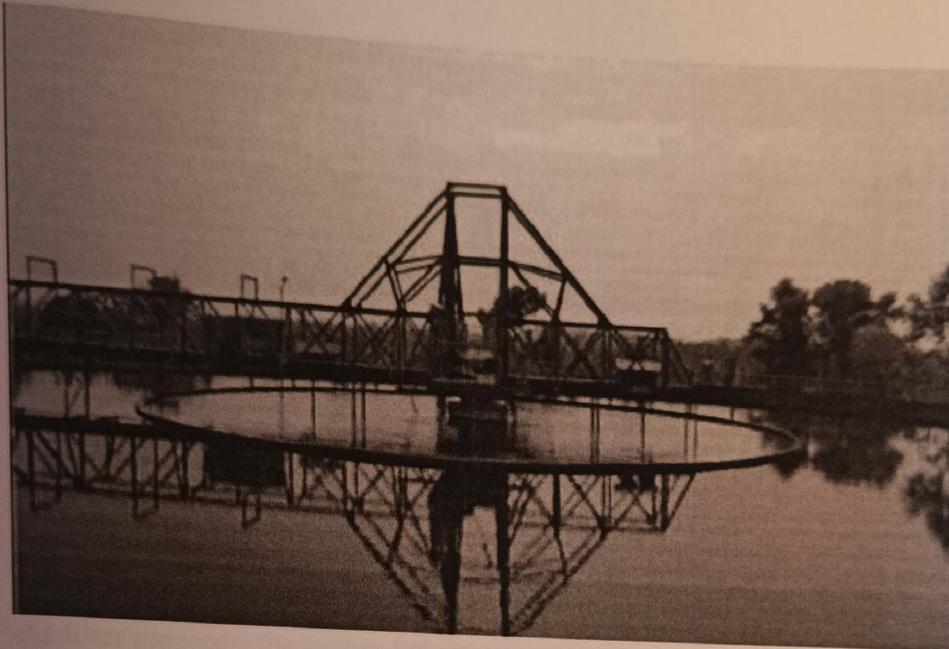
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

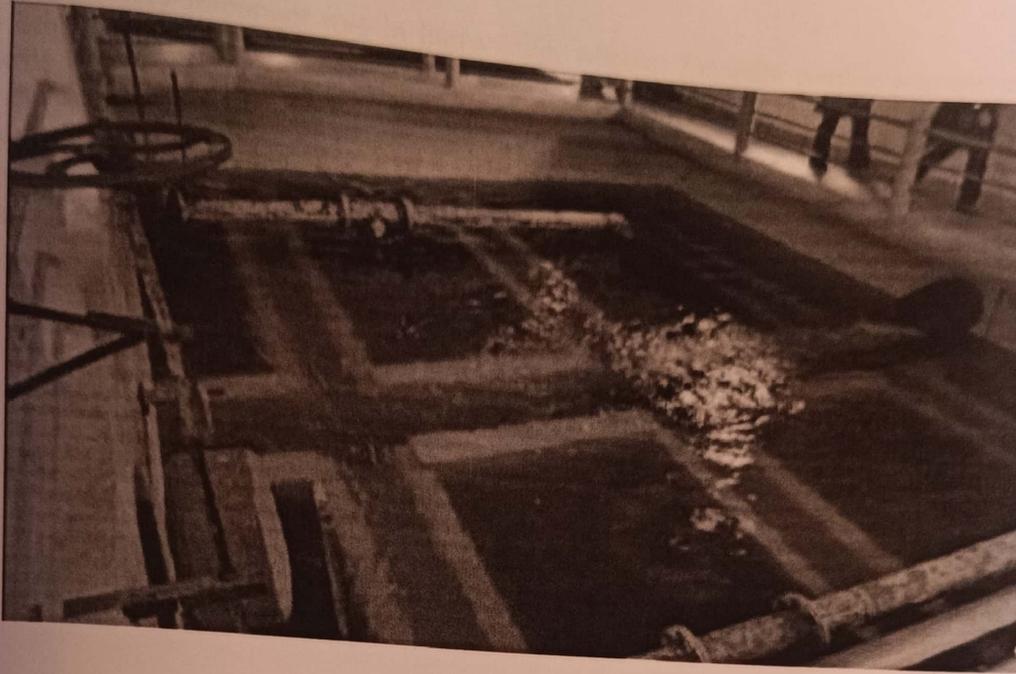
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R. VASTRAD ARTS, SCIENCE, &
V.S. BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECT REPORT

College Roll No: 60 Examination seat No: 52041608

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: ARJUN, CHOORI of
B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.

[Signature]
Botany

Head of the Department

V.M.K.S.R. Vastrad Arts, Commerce And Science College, Hungund Dist: Bagalkot

Examiner: HOD

1). *[Signature]*
19/9/23

2). *[Signature]*
4/9/23

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT HUNGUND REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

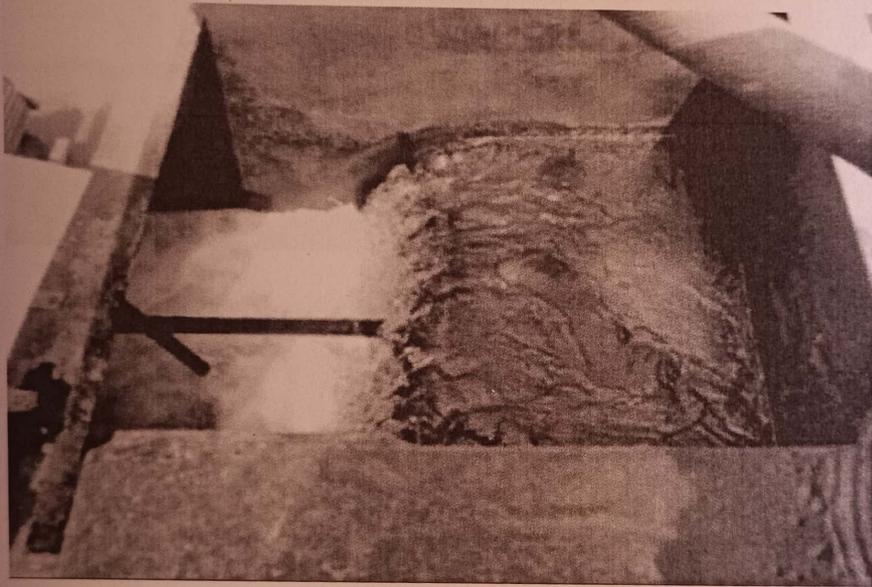
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

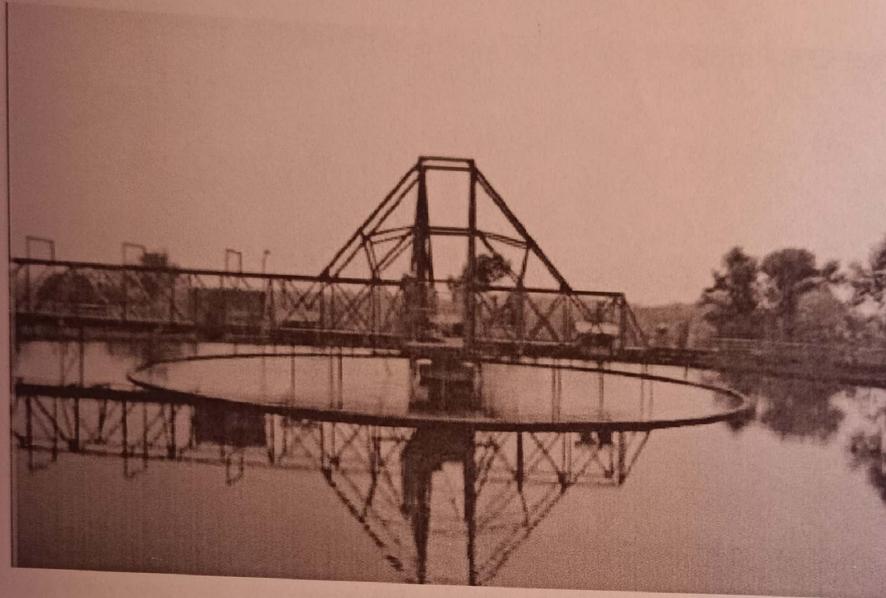
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

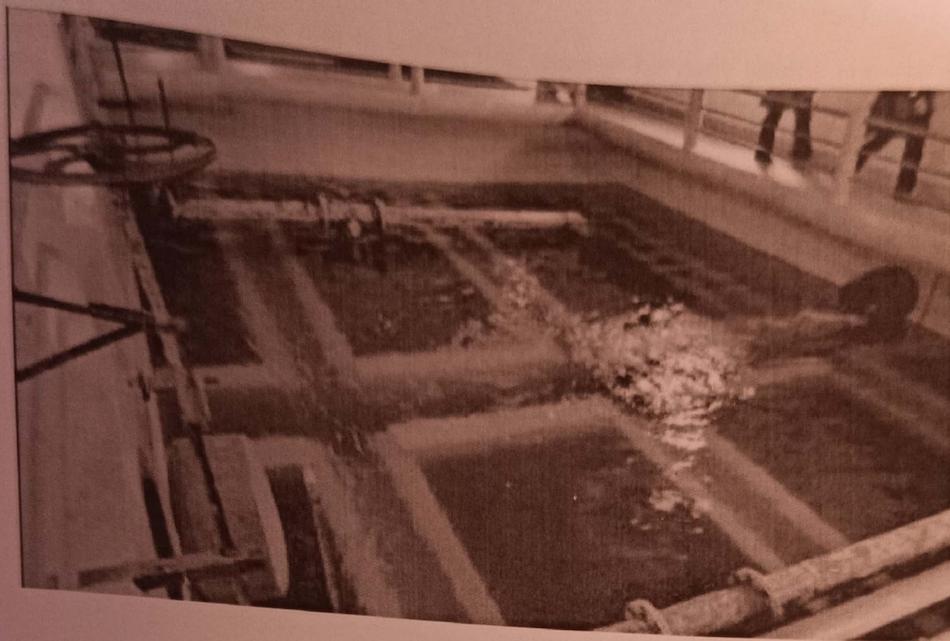
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

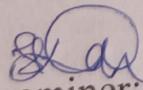
PROJECTREPORT

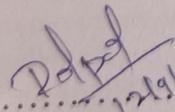
College Roll No: 11 Examination seat No: 82041603

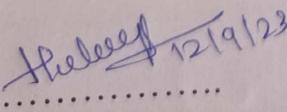
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: Ajay Hurakodli of
B.Sc^{6th} semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water
purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma
University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023


Examiner: HOD

1). 
..... 12/9/23

2). 
..... 12/9/23

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.

After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

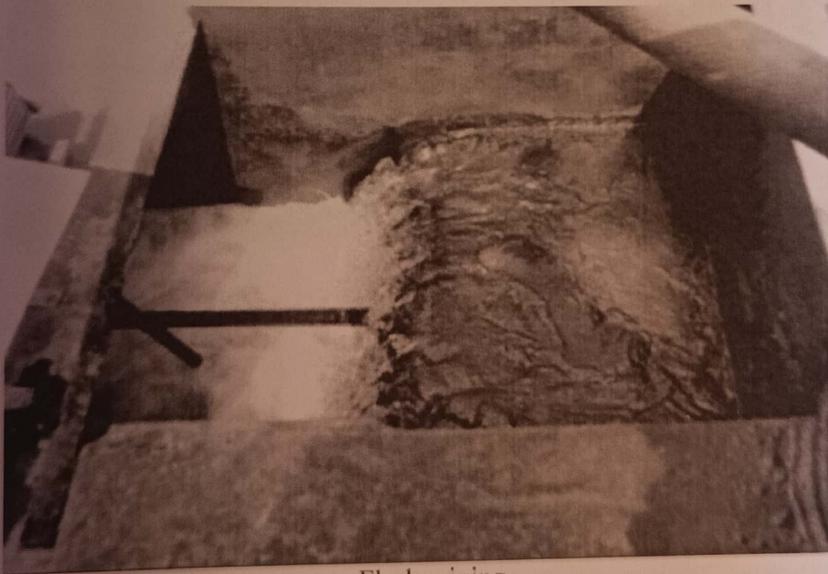
2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

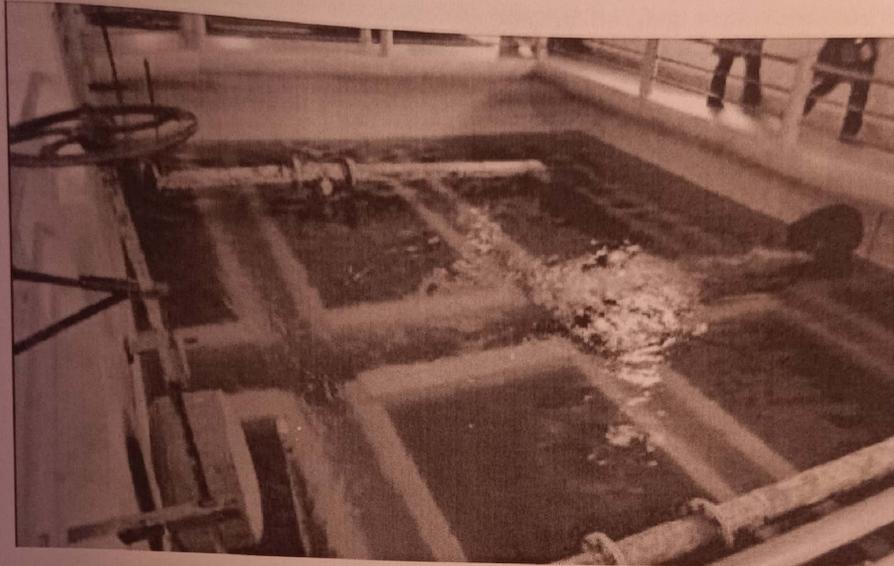
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.



V.M.K.S.R.VASTRADARTS, SCIENCE,&
V.S.BELLIHAL COMMERCE COLLEGE HUNGUND.

PROJECTREPORT

College Roll No: 53

Examination seat No: S2041601

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss: **Afreenbanu Tegginamani** of B.Sc 6th semester has satisfactorily completed the visit on **Water purification** of Botany subject as prescribed by the Rani Chennamma University Belagavi.

During year 2022-2023

Examiner: HOD

1). *Rajpal*
.....
12/11/23...

2). *Hulsey*
.....
11/9/23

[Signature]
Botany

Head of the Department
V.M.K.S.R Vastrad Arts, Commerce And
Science College, Hungund Dist: Bagalkot

FIELD VISIT TO WATER TREATMENT PLANT

HUNGUND

REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

VMSR VASTRAD COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE organized a field visit to Water Treatment Plant, HUNGUND.

*On 22nd July 2023 About 80 students joined the visit under the guidance of faculty of science. There a one of working staff explained well about the structure and working of the water purification plant and offered us a visit to the concerned areas. Students got an excellent benefit by visiting the biggest water purification plant in hungund with a capacity of 17.80 M.L.D. and understand about the purification methods.

*Water treatment is whereby the used water or raw water from the river is treated in process to make the water more acceptable for a desired end-used. The goal of water treatment is to remove existing contaminants in the water, or reduce the concentration of such contaminants so the water becomes fit for its desired end-used. The process involved in treating water is solids separation using physical process and chemical process.

*Before the water is distributed into the public houses, the water has to undergo the water treatment process such as follows: -

- Aeration are to eliminate unneeded dissolved gases such as (CO_2 , H_2S , NH_3).
- It is also to increase DO level in water and remove DOC
- Coagulation is the removal of turbidity from the water.
- Turbidity is a cloudy appearance of water caused by small particles suspended therein. Water with little or no turbidity will clear.
- Flocculation is mixing process in which particles are brought into contact in order to promote their agglomeration
- Sedimentation is to remove suspended material from water by the action of gravity.
- Filtration is to remove suspended particles from water by passing the water through medium such as sand.
- Disinfection is to destroy pathogens within a practicable period of time.

- Water distribution is to satisfy the water requirements for a combination of domestic, commercial, industrial and fire-fighting purposes.
After water passes or flowing through all distinctive features, it's collected into water tank and ready to be supply to houses area.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of visiting the water treatment plant are:-

- To study the types of water treatment plant used.
- To study the process of water treatment.

3. WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

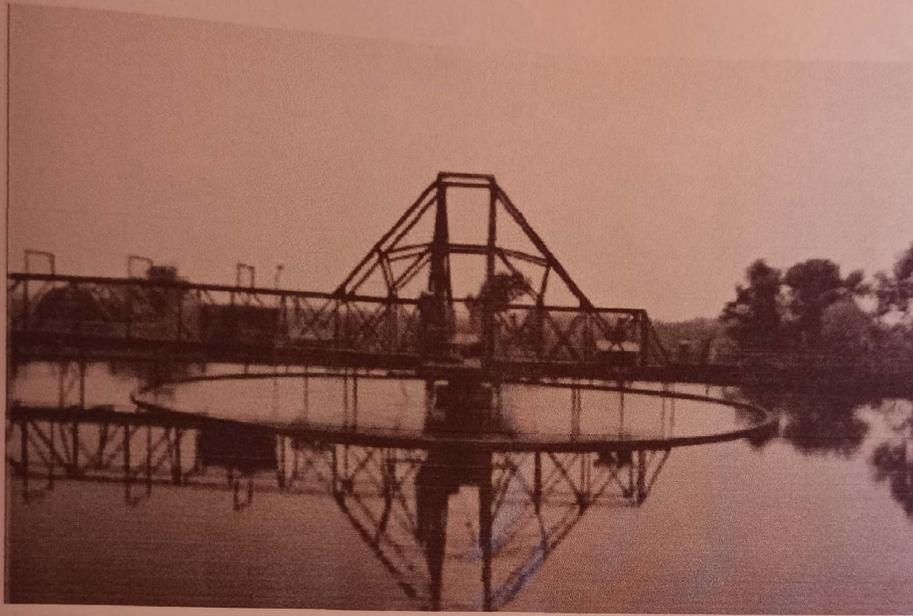
- i. COLLECTION:-
The raw water which is supplied to the water treatment plant comes from periyar river.
- ii. COAGULATION:-
The raw water is first treated with chemical coagulant alum. The dose of alum varies depending upon the turbidity, color, temperature & pH of the water.
- iii. FLASH MIXING:-
Treated water is then subjected to violent agitation in a mixing chamber for a few minutes. This allows quick and rapid dissemination of alum throughout the bulk of the water.



Flash mixing

iv. FLOCCULATION:-

This phase involves a slow and gentle stirring of the treated water in a flocculation chamber. The mechanized type of rotor is used. This causes the formation of thick copious white flocculent precipitate. The thicker the precipitate is, the higher is the settling velocity.



Clariflocculator

v. SEDIMENTATION:-

-The coagulated water is now lead into sedimentation tank where it is detained for 2-6 hrs when the flocculent precipitate together with impurities and bacteria settle down in the tank.

-At least 95% of the flocculent precipitate needs to be removed from the water before it is admitted to the rapid filters.

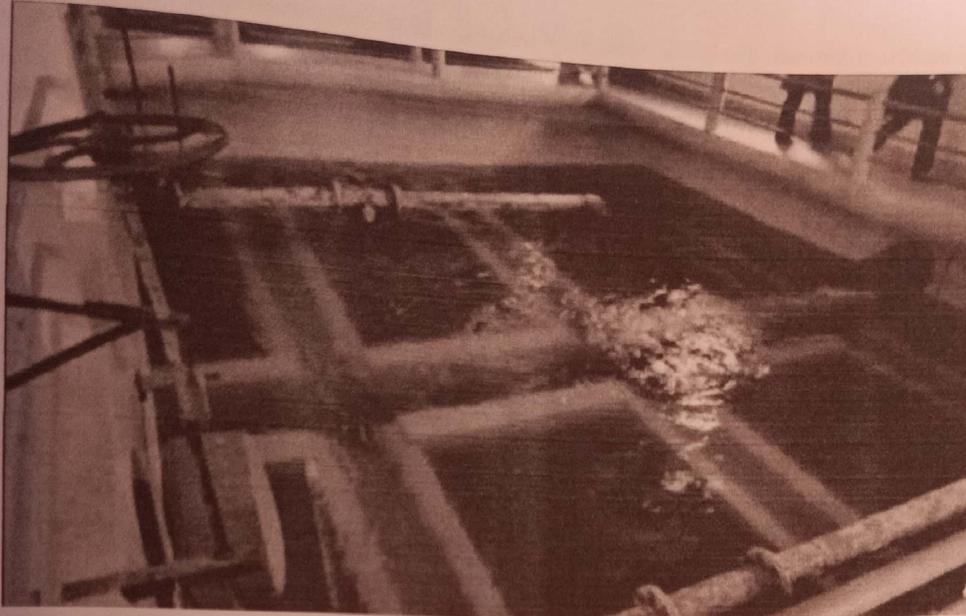
vi. FILTRATION:-

-Each filter unit has 6 sand beds – coarse pebble, fine pebble, coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, fine sand.

-The thickness of sand bed is 110 cm.

-The under drains at the bottom of the filter bed collects the filter water.

-Sandfilters getting dirty and beginning to lose efficiency approaching 7-8 feet needing, backwashing.



Sand filtration bed

vii. BACKWASHING :-

- As filter proceeds, the suspended impurities and bacteria clog the filters.
- The filter soon becomes dirty and begin to lose their efficiency and are subjected to backwashing.
- This is done by reversing the flow of water through the sand bed.
- Washing is stopped when clear sand is visible and the wash water is sufficiently clean.
- It takes about 15 minutes.

viii. DISINFECTION :-

- This is the last step before storage and distribution of this water.
- The process used is **chlorination**.
- The chlorine gas is used for effective disinfection.

ix. RESERVOIR :-

- We have visited the reservoir where the purified water was stored.
- From there it was supplied to various parts of Ernakulam and Aluva.

4. CONCLUSION

Water plays a very important role in human life, whether for daily routine purpose or human health. This field visit gave us the knowledge about the purification of water on large scale and made us aware about the quality of water since it may affect the human health especially. Also the trip made us realized that it is not easy to supply the water directly from the main supply to the people. Thus, thanks to the responsible party and the workers who invested in this project to ensure the health and convenience of the people in Aluva and Ernakulam and the faculties for planning this event smoothly.